Researcher ID Workshop

In the beginning of 2015 Stephen Abram – well known library executive, consultant and blogger identified 7 library research support service trends from 2014, he names creating the academic digital identity or profile, as the number one trend**.**

Researcher ID is a tool to manage and share your professional profile & publications.

What are the main issues concerning author names?

How can a researcher ensure that his name is standardised to avoid author identity issues?

- How can a researcher ensure that he is getting proper credit for his work in Web of Science?
- How can a researcher be differentiated from other researchers who may share his name and initials? (Name ambiguity)
- How can a researcher ensure that his H-index is more accurate**?**
- Researchers with similar surnames and even research areas e.g.
- 17 million researchers globally
- Multiple researchers – one name
- One researcher – multiple names
  - initials
  - marriage
  - cultural differences
  - multiple institutions

e.g.:
- **Commonality** e.g. Smith, Jones, Lee, Van der Merwe
- **Name variation** e.g.
  - Smith J;
  - Smith, John
  - John A. Smith
  - Smith JA
  - John Allen Smith
- **Name changes** e.g. Marriage/Divorce; Religious conversion; Gender reassignment
- **Transliteration** e.g. Differences in alphabet
  - Asian languages, Russian, Arabic, etc.
  - Name structure may differ from English

Why is this a problem?

It makes contributions and citation counts difficult – bibliometrics

Bibliometrics needed for funding and rating purposes

Why is a researcher's author name important?

- Discoverability / visibility

- Attribution

- Evaluation of an author's productivity and impact

- Simplified institutional / national research management

- Richer cross-referencing

- Publication submission process

Solutions

- Researcher ID (Thomson Reuters) - 2008

- Scopus Author ID

- Google scholar citations

- ORCID (Open researcher and Contributor ID) - 2012

- Social media platforms (ResearchGate, Mendeley, Academia.edu, LinkedIn) can all be linked to ORCID

What is ResearcherID

- Online registry for creating a unique researcher ID number> helps in disambiguation

- Build a publication list identifying your work

- Make your profile public or private

    – Public profiles can be searched and viewed by others

- Generate citation metrics including:

    - H-index

    - Citation distribution per year

    - Total Times Cited count

    - Average Times Cited

Global research community where researchers connect

Keep all your publications in one place accessible anytime and anywhere on the web

Different ID's

- Researcher ID

- Scopus ID

- Orcid

- Google profile

ORCID = Consolidated online research profile with links to your scholarly research output in a webpage which is accessible to all.

What is ORCID?

ORCID provides a persistent digital identifier that distinguishes you from every other researcher and, through integration in key research workflows such as manuscript and grant submission, supports automated linkages between you and your professional activities ensuring that your work is recognized

Scopus: Five reasons to use and maintain Scopus Author Profile

Auto-generated ID + profile

ORCID integration

International data provider – used by ranking
organizations, funding organizations for funds allocation and research performance analysis

Sophisticated author profile

Supreme API functionality

ResearchGate

ResearchGate is a social networking site for scientists and researchers to share papers, ask and answer questions, and find collaborators" (Thomas, 2012)

"It offers tools and applications for researchers to connect, collaborate, share results and drive progress" (Crunchbase. 2015)

Academia.edu

Academics use Academia.edu to share their research, monitor deep analytics around the impact of their research, and track the research of academics they follow (Academia.edu)

Academia.edu can be used to follow research in a particular field (Wikipedia)

Realities facing researchers

- Global increase in researchers (approx. 7.1 million researchers worldwide - UNESCO)

- Growth in scientific communication channels (growth in journal titles & open access)

- Growth in peer reviewed papers published (approx. 50 million scholarly research articles)

- Technology & format advances (e-only content blogs, digital archives, videos, datasets, animation, digital objects)

- Increase in collaborative research across institutional & geographic boundaries

- Increase in frequency of multi-authored papers

- Who uses the Internet?

- If you use the Web then you have an online presence!

Research-visibility

Background

- Researchers need to be visible and not invisible in their disciplines

- Discoverability

- Accessibility

- Article in Nature 2001 indicated online articles were more likely to be cited therefore increasing the impact of the article

Online research presence on the Web is the number of web mentions of a researcher (Chung & Park:2012)

- Making researchers and their research discoverable and accessible

- Increasing research visibility on the Web - hence e-visibility

- E-visibility can be described as the online research presence of researchers and their research

- This made sense – echoed in 4 step guide by Goodier & Czerniewicz (2012) University of Cape Town

Benefits of research-visibility

- It is a powerful way for researchers to boost their professional profile – online resume / cv (Bik & Goldstein: 2013)

- Take control of their research (Goodier & Czerniewicz: 2012)

- It helps researcher gain recognition in their discipline (Goodier & Czerniewicz: 2012)

- It helps to improve research efficiency – disseminating their research and making it discoverable and accessible (Bik & Goldstein: 2013)

- It allows for citation tracking and improving your impact as a researcher (Traditional and alternative) – citation counts, citation analysis and accumulation of attention data which translates to altmetrics

- It enhances professional networking of researchers – can make contact with other researchers and collaborate – grow your networks (Goodier & Czerniewicz: 2012)

- It allows for wider communication between scientists and general public – "online outreach" if you may (Bik & Goldstein: 2013)

Role of the librarian

- Providing support for good citation management - giving guidance on how to use the correct digital identifiers such as Scopus Author ID and ResearcherID

Need for tools and skills to help manage and almost make sense of these

- Current skills and competencies to play role in research workflow (Ward, Bejarano & Dudas:2015)

- Responsibility to integrate library into Research process (Ward, Bejarano & Dudas:2015)

- Online visibility is increased by increasing electronic publication (Ebrahim et al 2014) – promote e-publishing

- Creating awareness and promoting e-visibility to researchers (Goodier & Czerniewicz: 2012)

- Harnessing online professional identity tools and promoting research e-profiles

Research e-profiles

Essential elements necessary in a research e-profile (Ward, Bejarano & Dudas: 2015):

1. Electronic representation of the researcher online

2. Researcher/research online reputation

3. Researcher/research online discoverability and accessibility

Electronic representation of the researcher online

- An online platform for uploading pertinent information of the researcher (Ward, Bejarano & Dudas: 2015)

- Structured of unstructured platforms exist

- E-Profile - create an account or register on social / academic media network

Researcher/research online reputation

- Research reputation management (Ovadia: 2014)

- Unique researcher profile & ID number critical for professional identity management

- Need for accurate identification of researcher and research affiliation (Piwowar & Priem: 2013)

- Solve name ambiguity issues with proper author name identification

Researcher/research online discoverability and accessibility

- Build an online an accurate list of research publications by uploading/importing the research publication information from various platforms/systems

- Automatically track times cited counts & citation metrics, calculates H-Index

- Citation counts, metrics & H-index are current and publically visible

- Visualization tools e.g. collaboration networks

Informations specialists should:

- creating awareness and promoting e-visibility

- Training – group and one-on-one training with researchers affiliated to colleges

- Focus on e-profiles

- Strategies to increase formal research e-profiles like (ResearcherID, Google Scholar Citation Profiles and ORCID)

- Mindful to include research e-profiles on scholarly social media (ResearchGate, Academia.edu, Mendeley, Twitter etc.)

Creating a consolidated online research profile

- Step 1. Create Google Scholar (GS) profile - Link all GS research publications to GS citation profile
- Step 2. Populate Institutional repository with research output
- Step 3. Create ResearcherID profile (Web of Science)- Link WOS publications to ResearcherID account
- Step 4. Create and populate ORCID profile with biography, education, employment and Works
- Step 5: Import from Scopus (Elsevier) publications & profile details to ORCID
- Step 6. Import from ResearcherID all WOS publications and profile details to ORCID

Consolidated research e-profile e.g. ORCID

- Create a central registry of unique identifiers for individual researchers – Open and transparent linking mechanism between ORCID and other current researcher ID schemes (Scopus, ResearcherID)

- Peer-reviewed scholarly publications are accessible via a URL from ORCID – this is very useful for researchers applying for NRF rating

- Research profile accessible via a URL from ORCID – this is very useful for researchers applying for NRF rating

- Gives the researcher opportunity to include research outputs of your choice on profile

- Gives publishers accurate account of author's prior work and citations

- Gives the researcher opportunity to link to scholarly and related social media websites e.g. ResearchGate, Academia.edu, Google Scholar and institutional website to enhance your research profile

- Will include altmetrics in future

Possible problems

- Need to convince researchers of benefits – word of mouth

- Reluctance to engage on scholarly social media

    – By mature established researchers

    – Specific disciplines e.g. Law & Social Sciences (Traditional citation resources strong in STM)

- Misrepresentation of researchers achievements (Ward, Bejarano & Dudas: 2015; Piwowar & Priem: 2013)

    - Need accurate information on profiles

    - Need accurate data on research output for accurate metrics

- Time consuming to maintain profiles (Ward, Bejarano & Dudas: 2015) - Start off enthusiastic but interest declines

- Admin task – not willing to take responsibility.

Lessons learnt

- Buy in from Academic Librarian is essential – practice what you preach

- Read up on research e-profiles and scholarly social media tools - know the tools of your trade

- New exciting research being done on the correlations between altmetrics and citations and how this increase the impact of researchers

- Identify the champions in the college and focus on convincing them of importance of e-visibility

- It'll take pure tenacity and perseverance at first but the rest will follow – by word of mouth! Explain value

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- Go the extra mile – track the researcher and surprize them with their progress – illustrate the benefits

- Aha! factor - use this examples of "meteorite" enthusiastic researchers to convince other researchers of benefits

- Complete up to date CV's in Word

The 7 Habits of Highly Effective Research Communicators

Das, Anup Kumar (2014)

#1 Create your unique author ID, an identifier for global researchers engaged in academic research

#2 Create your own researcher profile in a dedicated website or personalized webpage and provide up-to-date information about your scholarly research works

#3 Create a researcher profile in academic social networks.

#4 Share your published works in OA repositories, and also in academic social networks

#5 Create your profile in Google Scholar Citations and regularly track citations of your published papers

#6 Participate in email-based discussion forums in your specialized area and discuss your research ideas or works in progress

#7 Make use of free online citation and reference managers

Scopus Summary

- A Unique identifier offers many advantages

  - Find collaborators, Get credit for scholarly activities, Collect publications, Showcase, Evaluate, Simplify workflow (publishers), Simplify submission (funders), Track funded research, Track achievements (scholarly societies)

- Scopus Author ID is particularly useful due to:

  - Auto-assigns unique ID

  - Groups publications

  - Allows manual correction

  - Has a strong link with ORCID to support interoperability and feeds back to Scopus

  - Scopus is an international data provider for funders, assessment organisations and ranking organisations

  - Scopus APIs use the Author ID to supplement data in Institutional Repositories

Panel Discussion

Questions:

Is it our job? (Who's job, Library or Research Office?)

When do we say no?

How are faculty libraries going to get on the kickstart process?

Answers:

Kickstart process: Library starts with core

Role of the librarian is:

Creating awareness

Training (Groups and one-on-one)

Create LibGuide to reinforce

Advice on: Policy, Research management system